EVOLUTION OF THE HEART

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: THE FIRST CENTURY 1827-1923

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A University of Toronto Library
Centenary Event

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EVOLUTION OF THE HEART

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: THE FIRST CENTURY 1827-1923

THERE HAD BEEN some agitation for establishment of a college in this region before Upper Canada was formed by the splitting of the former province of Quebec into Upper and Lower parts, but John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor, was the first to give official support to the idea. He had commanded loyalist troops in America throughout the revolutionary war, had been wounded and taken prisoner, and was present at the British capitulation in 1781. Even before leaving England to take up his new post ten years later, he had stated his intention to establish "a college of the higher class" and a library, so that the sons of Canadian gentlemen would not be obliged to go to the United States to be educated, and incidentally to be contaminated with republican notions.

Simcoe authorized the search for a suitable person to establish and conduct such an institution, and after a long search the appointment was offered to a young Scottish schoolmaster by the name of John Strachan. Strachan arrived in Upper Canada on December 31, 1799, with a three-year contract that promised him free lodging and £80 a year. Simcoe had left Canada three years earlier, and Strachan was distressed to find that there was no college, no charter, no money and only a faint prospect of it in the form of a University endowment of marginal crown land.

Strachan, however, was a tenacious fellow. He conducted a boy's school for three years in Kingston, then for seven years in Cornwall where he had obtained an appointment as Anglican deacon. In 1812 he became Rector of York and chaplain to the garrison and Legislative Council, and opened a boy's school here. An appointment to the Legislative Council gave him a chance to press for the establishment of a General Board of Education to administer the endowment. As chairman of that Board, and the only member of the Executive Council with a university background, he drew up plans for a college and in 1826 was sent to London, with the blessing of Lieut. Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, to negotiate for a royal charter.

This introduction, written by Robert H. Blackburn, is based on his book *Evolution of the heart, a history of the University of Toronto Library up to 1981.* (Toronto: University of Toronto Library, 1989)

The charter, granted in 1827 in the name of George IV, was for King's College, a very Anglican institution, with the Archdeacon of York (that is, Strachan) as president, and non-Anglican students to be admitted only with special permission. This arrangement did not suit the majority of people in Upper Canada, and action was delayed until the charter was somewhat modified. Classes finally began in 1843, in the Parliament Buildings on Front Street, that had been vacated temporarily because Upper and Lower Canada by this time had been merged into a United Province, with a parliament that moved back and forth.

The college budget that Strachan had proposed, before going to London, provided for a president, four full-time professors, one part-time professor each for law and medicine, two gardeners and a librarian, with a note that the librarian's salary might by saved for some years "by making some of the elder students discharge the duties of that office". He was, however, not unmindful of the need for library books, and proposed £100 a year for that purpose. While in London he managed to solicit a gift of £500 worth of theological books from the Society for Promoting of Christian Knowledge, and so King's College had a president and the beginnings of a library long before it had staff and students.

During its brief existence, King's College was at the centre of a political struggle. With Bishop Strachan as president and a mainly Anglican staff, and the Governor General as Visitor, it was or was perceived to be still a very Anglican institution. Other denominations established their own colleges and agitated for shares of the University endowment, the income from which was the sole support of King's College. Unwilling to split the endowment, the government in 1849 passed a new Act that turned King's College into the University of Toronto, a secular institution that was forbidden to teach theology. Strachan, seeing what was coming, had resigned from King's in 1848 and by 1851 had established on Queen Street a new Anglican College, Trinity. The new Act required that the original gift of theological books be transferred from the University to Trinity College, and after 142 years a few of them have returned on loan for this exhibit.

Though the University had to give up the Society's books, it still inherited much from King's College: a library of some 4,000 volumes, the student body, and the teaching staff including the president, the Rev. Dr. John McCaul. McCaul had served Strachan as vice-president, professor of Classics, and librarian; in the University he continued to hold those three positions until the other professors, dissatisfied with the state of the library, asked the government (responsible at that time for all University appointments) to give them a full-time librarian.

There were several applications for the position, but the appointment went to the Rev. John Small who, like McCaul, was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He took up his duties in October 1852, and was soon very unhappy in the post. Daniel Wilson, professor of English and History, marked him down as a "fastidious, fretful, touchy martinet" who "quarrels with the students" so that they "retaliate upon him with all manner of tricks and keep the poor man in perpetual hot water". He wrote to the Prime Minister and then to the Governor General to complain about the hard work and low pay, and when his complaints went unanswered he resigned in October 1853, just before a new Act divided the University of Toronto into a teaching body (University College) and an examining body (the University).

Alexander Lorimer, the next Librarian, was a Baptist clergyman whose only initial qualification was that he happened to be a brother-in-law of Dr. John Rolph, at that time president of the Council in the Reform Government. As Dr. Stewart Wallace wrote, "the Reformers, when they came into power, out-Family-Compacted the Family Compact". Though he arrived on the doorstep almost before the University had received word of his appointment, he was a conscientious and able man who soon earned the respect of the staff and students. During his first five years the University and its library moved three times, from the incomplete King's College building in what is now Queen's Park to the Parliament Buildings on Front Street, back to the King's College building and finally to two old houses and Moss Hall, a small structure that had been built in 1850 as a medical school where the Medical Sciences Building now stands. There was danger that the University would be squeezed out of existence unless it could find a permanent home as a visible defence against continuing agitation for a sharing-out of the endowment.

Planning and construction of the University's first building (now University College) was largely the work of Vice-Chancellor John Langton, working with architect Frederick Cumberland. Though Langton had entered Canadian public life from a pioneer cabin near Fenelon Falls, he was a Cambridge graduate and a lover of libraries. While forcing the professors (including Daniel Wilson) to moderate what he considered their excessive demands for space, he quietly increased the library space that had been allotted in the first sketches. In design the library resembled a smaller version of the Long Room in the library at Trinity College, Dublin (Cumberland was a Dubliner and drew much of his inspiration from there) and its fittings and furniture made it the showplace of the University.

Planning and funding for an enlarged library raised a question about ownership—did the library belong to the College or to the University? After some discussion the College conceded ownership (and responsibility!) to the University, on condition that the College could use it and that a catalogue of the existing holdings be printed. Lorimer's catalogue, printed in 1857, was the last comprehensive one to be published until the "computer-output microform" catalogue of 1976.

In December 1859 the Library was moved into what is now known as the East Hall of University College. It was planned to hold about 35,000 volumes, about the number at Trinity College, Cambridge, when Langton had been a student there. It was not open to students, but they and the public could approach it by way of the stairs in the octagonal tower at the southeast corner of the building, and could borrow books across the counter to be read in the reading rooms (one for students, one designated for the public at first but later for women students). In his office at the west end of the library, Lorimer looked after the professors and other visitors, and the ordering and cataloguing of books. From there he could not tend the service counters at the east end and so Alexander Brown, an ambitious lad from the Model School, was hired as his assistant at a salary of $160 a year. As time went on and Brown wanted more money, he was given additional duties as assistant curator of the University museum, and eventually as the University's first superintendent of building and grounds. He was also a sergeant of the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and was promoted to ensign after doing good service at the Battle of Ridgeway in 1866.

When Lorimer died in 1868, Brown was in charge of the library single-handed for several months, and applied for the position. The appointment went however to John Edgeworth Thomson, one of the early graduates of King's College, of whom President Sir Daniel Wilson wrote much later while resisting another political appointment to the library, "We had Thomson thrust in upon us in 1869 by similar pressure of political and old graduate influence. He closed his career in a lunatic asylum after carrying a revolver to shoot the Minister of Education and myself."

After Thomson's removal, Brown was again in charge of the library for a full year, and again applied for the post. This time the appointment went to William Henry Van der Smissen, the Lecturer in German, who presided over the library on a part-time basis for seventeen years. Brown, left to do most of the work, continued as the assistant for nine years before resigning to open a stationery shop on Yonge Street. On his departure the University reverted to the practice of using students as part-time assistants.

Forty years after inheriting the King's College library, the University's book collection had grown to a total of about 33,000 volumes. We do not know the precise number because of the great fire of Valentine's Day, 1890. The College Literary and Scientific Society had planned to hold the annual conversazione that evening, and in preparation for the party two caretakers were going up the octagonal tower with a tray of kerosene lamps that were needed for the microscopes that were to be a part of a biological display in the library. The lamps, or at least some of them, had been lit, perhaps to light the way up the dark stairway. The tray tipped, the lamps crashed onto the steps, and within a few hours the east and south wings of the building were a smouldering ruin within the stone walls.

The library collection, including a few rare and valuable items, was lost, along with its large handwritten ledger catalogues. The only records remaining were an incomplete "insurance register" in the Bursar's office down town, and a duplicate cash book that had been kept in his lodgings by James Brebner, the senior student-assistant. Brebner was credited also with rescuing about 100 volumes from the flames, and there had been a few books out on loan. About 800 altogether were noted in the new accession ledger as "saved from fire".

The day after the fire, gifts of books began to pour in, the first in the list being sixteen volumes from Alexander Brown, the successful Yonge Street stationer, who may have felt some gratitude to the University for having twice rejected his application for the post of librarian. A local Library Restoration Committee was formed, and money was raised for it by the Young Lady Undergraduates, the students at Parkdale Collegiate, the Toronto Orchestral Society, the Toronto World newspaper, and many others. Larger donations came from individuals, and $10,000 from the Province of Quebec.

A University of Toronto Library Restoration Committee was formed also in Britain, and held its first meeting only two weeks after the fire. Its members included the Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cardinal of Westminster, Alfred Lord Tennyson, the vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge and four other universities, the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and other notables including twelve peers and eight members of Parliament. Another high-powered committee was formed in Germany, including scientists and members of the Federal Council and the Reichstag. The work of these committees brought a flood of gifts from around the world.

Donors included the King of Saxony, King of Wurttemburg, Prince of Monaco, Viceroy of India, Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria and her grandson Kaiser William.

Tennyson presented an edition of his works in eleven volumes, and Robert Barret Browning sent the works of his illustrious parents. Libraries, learned societies and publishers in Europe and the United States added to the tally, which included such things as the proceeds of a benefit performance by an elocutionist at the Princes' Hall, Piccadilly. The result of this amazing outflow of generosity amounted, within two years, to about 41,000 volumes, the makings of a larger and better collection than had been lost in the fire.

Immediately after the fire, a temporary library and reading room were set up in the small YMCA building of the campus, and James Brebner gave up his studies in order to take charge of it. According to the diary of Bessie Mabel Scott, one of the "young lady undergraduates" of the time, Van der Smissen began neglecting his German classes, and within a short time he was truly overwhelmed with attempting to carry on his lectures and deal with the flood of gifts to the library.

Luckily a large room became available in the School of Practical Science that had just then enlarged its building on the south side of the campus, and Brebner was given some assistants to help him carry on the operation there. President Wilson delegated chairmanship of the Library Committee to Walter Barwick, a downtown barrister, who pressed Van der Smissen until he rebelled, and in 1891 Brebner was confirmed as Acting Librarian.

Meanwhile President Sir Daniel Wilson, in his mid-seventies and nearly blind, still professing History though all his notes had been lost in the fire, had the additional task of restoring the University and its library to more permanent quarters. Having been one of those who made what John Langton called outrageous demands when the original building was being planned three decades earlier, he now had to deal with even greater demands. He wrote in his diary:

> *Here I am negotiating with a committee of a dozen, and behind them Professors, Lecturers, Fellows, and members of the Senate fully persuaded that they live not in Canada, but in Utopia, that they hold the strings of Fortunatus' purse, and that they are ordained by a wise Providence to anticipate and provide for the needs of young Canada in the year of grace 2999!*

Activities of the University and University College had expanded greatly during three decades, and plans for restoration of the original building could not make room for a library. A site was chosen on the east side of the campus, for a separate library safely isolated from other buildings. Architect D.B. Dick drew design plans that were accepted by the Senate and Board of Trustees in January 1891, but Barwick

objected that the Library Committee had not been consulted, and had the project suspended while he sent copies of the design, for comment, to Melville Dewey and Charles Cutter, president and past-president of the American Library Association. As a result of their advice, Dick drew an over-lay that reversed the arrangement of the main floor, and the project went ahead. One feature of the design may have been suggested by President Wilson himself: the main doorway is a copy of the north doorway of the 12th-century Kelso Abbey, one that he had praised in his pioneering ethnological work on *The archaeology and prehistoric annals of Scotland.* The chandelier that lit the reading room was a novelty, combining gas jets and electric lights.

At the beginning of 1892, with the library under construction and scheduled to open that fall, Brebner was appointed Registrar of the University and University College, trading places with Hugh Langton who had held that new position since 1887.

Hugh Langton was a son of John Langton, the former Vice-Chancellor. He was a linguist, musician, had qualified as a lawyer, and before becoming Registrar had lectured in History at Wycliffe College. One of the professors who recommended him as Librarian praised him as being "not too good-natured for the job". During 31 years in the position he built up the staff and procedures, and a tradition of service that endures. He operated a Students' Book Department that eventually became the University Bookstore, he edited the *University of Toronto Studies*, and was instrumental in establishing a bindery in what became the University of Toronto Press. With his classmate George Wrong he founded the annual *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*, and enlarged it to become the *Canadian Historical Review*. When the building became overcrowded he made a successful plea, to President Sir Robert Falconer, for more space, and was able to open an addition in 1910: it had a new bookstack extending eastward, additional office space, ten private studies for special readers, a periodicals reading room (for faculty members only) across the south end, and a women's reading room on the first floor of the original stackroom.

Within ten years, with a post-war influx of students and the growth of graduate studies, library collections and space were again under strain, and Langton was increasingly disabled by loss of sight and hearing. He was authorized to hire an Assistant Librarian, and appointed Stewart Wallace, one of George Wrong's students with whom they had both worked on various editorial projects, and who had served in France as adjutant of the Canadian Third Division.

Just before his official retirement Hugh Langton was given a year's travel leave and a special fund with which to buy books in Europe. Having enriched the collection in this way, he retired in June 1923. He kept an office in the library however, in the

tower, two flights above the elevator machine room, until publishing his last book at age 90.

His last book was an edition of the letters of his aunt Anne Langton, letters she had written between 1834 and 1846 from the pioneer farmhouse where she lived with her brother John on the shore of Sturgeon Lake, near Fenelon Falls. She and John were not typical immigrants; in 1810 their parents had taken their children on a five-year tour of Europe to advance their education. In Switzerland John had been enroled for a time in the school of his father's friend Johann Pestalozzi, and in Rome Anne had been schooled in the painting of miniatures, an art that she continued while conducting a school and a lending library in her brother's farmhouse in the backwoods. One of her letters mentions that John had spent a rainy day completing a catalogue of the 1200 books they had there. She moved to Toronto with John when he became provincial auditor and active in university affairs, and spent the rest of her long life in his household.

John Langton, who had played such a vital role in establishing the University and its library in a permanent building and on a sound financial footing, moved on to become Canada's first Auditor General and from 1870-78 was also Minister of Finance; he was one the few people who would ever have been trusted to hold both those positions at the same time. When he retired and returned to Toronto in 1878 his old friend Daniel Wilson wrote of him that he was "still wonderfully vigorous, but the old fire is gone". He lived until 1894, long enough to see the University building restored much as he had planned it, and to see his son Hugh firmly established in his career as University Librarian.

Their friend Daniel Wilson, the centenary of whose death is being observed here and in Edinburgh this year, was also a man of many talents. He had interrupted his university course at Edinburgh to train as an engraver, and spent some time in London as an illustrator. For a time he worked with Turner, and made an engraving of one of Turner's paintings. His two volumes on *Memorials of Edinburgh in the olden time*, as well as his book on the archaeology of Scotland, were richly illustrated with his own engravings and woodcuts, and in 1851 earned him his only academic degree, an honorary doctorate from St. Andrew's.

In 1853 Wilson came to the University of Toronto as professor of English and History, and continued for nearly 40 years not only to teach but to play an important part in its internal and external politics. He is said, as a canny Scot, to have recommended that the University Library wait to buy Tennyson's poems until a posthumous collected

edition became available, but he admired Tennyson and counted an afternoon with him to have been the highlight of his last visit to Britain.

The Valentine's Day fire of 1890 required almost superhuman efforts of the 74-year-old Sir Daniel: as president responsible for carrying on the University that had lost its main building and its library, as the University's champion in the continuing struggle against political interference and denominational control, as a professor trying to rewrite all his notes that had been burned along with his office, as author of serious scientific works who was eager to get a revision of one of his books through the press before a cataract brought darkness to the one eye that could still be used, as fund raiser, as coordinator of several new faculties and colleges that had begun to enlarge the University after the Federation Act of 1887, as chairman of the Senate and servant of the Board of Trustees, and as moderator of a planning committee for restoration of the main building, and another planning committee for the Library. It was the Library that finally killed him.

His main recreation those days was a long walk on Saturday afternoon. In mid-February 1892 he wrote in his diary:

> *I was staggering under a burdensome load … and a little pause and rest was as water to the desert wanderer under tropical skies. But alas Mr. A. Stavely Hill Q.C., M.P., treasurer of the London Committee for restoration of the University Library announced his coming. I had to give up my holiday walk to him. A wretched day of chill rain spent with him in inspecting the new library building was the origin of what ended in congestion of the lungs, and nearly made an end of me.*

He struggled on for a while but did not regain his strength, and died in August 1892 at age 76, two months before the new library building came into use.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1818-1828, and first Chancellor of King's College, 1827-1828.

CASE 1

THE FOUNDING OF KING'S COLLEGE

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF a university or college in Upper Canada was proposed as early as 1795 by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe. The purchase of books was considered one of the "essential" components of such an institution.

The notion of a library as an integral part of the new University of King's College can be credited to its founder and first president, Rev. Dr. John Strachan. Dr. Strachan envisioned it, however, as a modest undertaking. In his Report on the proposed "University of Upper Canada" to Lieutenant-Governor Maitland on March 10, 1826, he suggested that "The Salary of a Librarian may be saved for some years by making some of the elder Students discharge the duties of that Office". It became a practice that would predominate for the next thirty years.

1 **King's College Council Minute Book**, Volume 1, 1828-1837.

Two pages from Dr. Strachan's Report to Lieutenant-Governor Peregrine Maitland on establishing a university, dated York, Upper Canada 10 March 1826 in which he presents a proposed budget and discusses the library's operation. [A70-0024/001 (003)]

2 **King's College Council Minutes**, Volume 2, 1837-1842.

Events such as the Rebellion of 1837, postponed the start of instruction at King's College until 1843. [A70-0024/002 (001)]

3 **Sir Peregrine Maitland**, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1818-1828, and first Chancellor of King's College, 1827-1828. Photoprint. [Courtesy Archives of Ontario, S2126]

The support of Sir Peregrine Maitland greatly assisted Dr. Strachan in obtaining the necessary grant of lands for the university and the royal charter from King George IV in 1827.

All references are to sources in the University of Toronto Archives (UTA) unless otherwise noted. All measurements are height x width.

4 **King's College, Queen's Park e. side of Parliament Bldgs.** Inscribed "Kings Coll. 1842". Artist unknown. Watercolour, 13.9 cm x 18.9cm [Courtesy Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, History Department, Acc. JRR 273]

5 **John Strachan** (1778 - 1867), by an unknown artist.

Oil, 17.7 cm x 15.2 cm [Courtesy Trinity College]

Bishop Strachan was the first President of King's College and founder of Trinity College.

CASE 2

EARLY HOMES OF THE LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY SUFFERED a peripatetic life during its early years. King's College finally opened its doors on June 8, 1843, and, during most of its six years of operation, occupied the disused parliament buildings on Front Street. Extensive renovations were carried out by Toronto's leading firm of wood-workers and cabinet makers, Jacques & Hay in preparation for the University. The Library shared the second floor of the central wing with the Bursar and his family. In 1849 the Government of the Province of Canada moved back to Toronto after its Montreal building had been burned by rioters. As a result the College was shifted to the new King's College building located in Queen's Park. Erected 1842-43, it had been used from 1845 as a student's residence.

1 **Parliament Buildings of Canada,** Front Street, Toronto, 1835.

Photoprint of a lithograph by W.K. Hewitt in the John Ross Robertson Collection, Metropolitan Toronto Library. [Metropolitan Toronto Library JRR292]

2 **King's College Council Minutes,** Volume 3, 1842-1848.

"Resolutions respecting the library" were approved at a meeting of the Council on November 8, 1845. [A68-0010/117]

3 **Bursar's Account Book,** 1839-1850, showing a statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of King's College for the year 1846. Disbursements for the Library totalled £611.7.7 [A68-0010/031]

4 **Ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone,** Saturday, April 23rd, 1842. The University of King's College Council announced this momentous event following years of negotiations and delays.

In the weeks prior to this ceremony, the Council approved the appointment of Thomas Young as architect and the setting aside of £4,000 for the purchase of a library and "philosophical and chemical apparatus". [UTA Broadsides Collection]

5 **"University of King's College.** Proceedings at the ceremony of laying of the foundation stone, April 23, 1842; and at the opening of the University, June 8, 1843" (Toronto, 1843) [M83-0084]

6 **King's College** at the time of its demolition, 1886. The architect's original vision unfortunately was never realized. Forming only the southeast corner of the official plan, the building was never able to accommodate adequately the growing student body. In addition to use as a student residence, it provided cramped quarters for the University including the Library from 1849 to 1853 and again from 1854 to 1856. The building was then appropriated by the Province for use as a branch lunatic asylum. Photoprint. [B79-1006]

CASE 3

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

IN THE MID-1820S John Strachan, while pushing for a charter for a university, approached the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPGFP) and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK) for books for the Library. Each Society, assured that the principal purpose of Strachan's

Parliament Buildings of Canada, Front Street, Toronto, 1835.

institution was to train Anglican clergymen, agreed to donate theological books worth £500. King's College received its charter in 1827, but never met the terms laid down by the SPGFP. The SPCK, however, forwarded its gold embossed books in 1828; these were to form the basis of the Library. When King's College was made a non-denominational institution under the University of Toronto Act of 1849, ownership of the books remained with Bishop Strachan who had them placed in his new University of Trinity College in February, 1852. They thus survived the fire of 1890 and today form a special collection in the Library of Trinity College.

1 **Dr. John McCaul** — Vice-President of King's College, Professor of classical literature, belles lettres, rhetoric, and logic, and first Librarian (part-time) 1843—Oct. 1852. Photoprint. [B65-1095]

2 **Dr. John McCaul's letter to David Buchan**, Chairman, Board of Endowment, dated University of Toronto, February 9, 1852, enclosing copy of the resolution passed by the Senate two days previously instructing Dr. McCaul to turn over the books of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the Endowment Board. [A72-0050/017(02)]

3 **"Theological Society Catalogue of Books ..."** and accompanying "Memoranda relative to the Books presented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge". Prepared by Dr. John McCaul, February 11, 1852. [A72-0050/017(02)]

Examples of the books given by the SPCK to the University of Upper Canada in 1828. [Courtesy Trinity College Library]

4 John Foxe (1516-1587). *Acts and Monuments of Matters Most Special and Memorable Happening in the Church.* 9th edition. London: Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1684. Vol. 2.

For over two centuries Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was one of the strongest influences against Roman Catholicism. Parts of it were first issued in Latin at Basle in 1559 when Foxe was in exile there during the persecutions against Protestants under Mary Tudor. It was then expanded and published in English in 1563 after his return to England. Its lively style, gruesome illustrations and popular subject matter made it an instant best seller. It was made accessible to all classes of

society by an order placing copies in all cathedrals and in the homes of archbishops, bishops, deacons and resident canons for the use of servants and visitors. In addition, copies were placed in many church libraries.

Open at: "The description of Windsor Castle. The condemning of Anthony Person, Marbecke, Testwood and Filmer, with ye burning of the said Person, Testwood and Filmer."

5 Catholic Church. *Catechismus Romanus.* Nunc verò luculentis quaestionibus ... elucidatus, studio & industria Andreae Fabricii ... Antverpiae: Ex officina Plantiniana, apud viduam, & Ioannem Moretum, 1596.

An extensive treatise on the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in which Andreas Fabricius (ca. 1520-1581) explains the catechism as it was compiled during the Council of Trent which met from 1545 to 1563. It was printed at the Plantin Press, established in 1555 at Antwerp by one of the most noted scholar printers of the time, Christophe Plantin. He died in 1589 and the imprint continued under his widow and son-in-law.

The stamp of the SPCK is shown very clearly on the cover: "The gift of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the University of Upper Canada 1828."

6 Hermann Witsius (1636-1708). *De Oeconomia Foederum Dei Cum Hominibus Libri Quatuor.* Editio tertia. Trajecti ad Rhenum: Apud Franciscum Halmam, Gulielmum vande Water, 1694.

A selection of works by the Dutch theologian, Hermann Witsius (or Wits), who was professor of divinity successively at Franeker, Utrecht and Leiden.

—— *Miscellaneorum Sacrorum Libri IV: Quibus De Prophetis & Prophetia, De Tabernaculi Levitici Mysteriis ... Diligenter & Prolixe Disseritur.* Trajecti ad Rhenum: Apud Franciscum Halmam, 1692.

—— *Miscellaneorum Sacrorum Tomus Alter: Continens XXIII Exercitationes.* Amstelaedami & Ultrajecti: Ex officinis Francisci Halmae, et Guilielmi vande Water, 1700.

Dr. John McCaul — Vice-President of King's College, Professor of classical literature, belles lettres, rhetoric, and logic, and first Librarian (part-time) 1843 - 1852.

7 Bernard Lamy (1640-1715). *Apparatus Biblicus, or, An Introduction to the Holy Scriptures. In 3 Books. Book I. Of the Origin, History, and Antiquities of the Jews. Book II. Of the Canon, Authors, Original Texts, Versions, Editions and Interpretations of the Scriptures. Book III. Of the False Gods, Animals, Precious Stones, Diseases, and Publick Sports Mentioned in the Scriptures.* Done into English from the French. London: Printed by S. Palmer, 1723.

A very popular work, first published in Latin in 1687 and translated into French in 1689. This English translation was by Richard Bundy (d. 1739) and is illustrated with thirty copper plates. By 1751 there were twelve editions in Latin, thirteen in French, and three in English, the latter all issued in the 1720s.

The book is open at the "Map of the known world at the time of the publication of the Gospel", including the "situation of Paradise".

8 Thomas Lewis (1689-1749?). *Origines Hebraeae: The Antiquities of the Hebrew Republick. In Four Books. I. The Idolatry of the Hebrews. II. The Ceremonial and Judicial Laws. III. The Arts and Sciences Professed by the Hebrews. IV. The Canon, and Writers of the Old Testament, and the Apocryphal Books.* London: Printed for Sam. Illidge; and John Hooke, 1725. Vol. 4.

A "laborious compilation" (DNB) from the most distinguished Jewish and Christian writers. Thomas Lewis was a staunch high churchman and wrote violently against dissenters, low churchmen and papists.

"That the Ark was of a sufficient capacity ... will appear from the ... diagram."

9 Edward Nares (1762-1841). *Discourses on the Three Creeds, and on the Homage Offered to Our Saviour, on Certain and Particular Occasions During His Ministry ...* London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1819.

Edward Nares began his career as librarian at Blenheim Palace, married one of the ducal daughters, and was ordained in 1792. From 1813 to 1841 he was Regius Professor of History at Oxford. Among many serious works he also wrote two satirical novels *"Thinks I to myself"* (1811) and *"I says, says I"* (*1812*) but is best known for his *"Memoirs of the life and administration of William Cecil, Lord Burghley"* (1828-1831).

This work consists of sermons preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, in 1816 and 1817.

"But [for] the just defence of the Church of England ... we must look to her Articles."

CASE 4

ORIGINS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY, 1849-1856

1 **Alexander Lorimer**, Librarian, June, 1854 - Sept., 1868. Photoprint. [A73-0003/001]

2 **Letters of application** from candidates for the position of Librarian, 1852:

Alexander Gale, June 15, 1852 [A72-0050/017 (01)]

Letter of reference for Alexander Gale from Adam Ferguson, August 29, 1852 [A72-0050/017 (02)]

Edward R. Curzon, dated April 27, 1852 [A72-0050/017 (01)]

3 **Receipt Book Toronto University, 1850-1852**, showing receipt issued by the Endowment Board on April 10, 1852 to Assistant Librarian, Thomas Tempest Robarts, eldest of the seventeen children of Thomas P. Robarts. Thomas P. Robarts was a great-grandfather of John Parmenter Robarts, premier of Ontario when provincial approval was given in 1968 for construction of the University's new library building, and after whom it was subsequently named. [A68-0010 (95)]

4 **Senate Minutes**, Volume I, 1850-1856. The minute of 2 September, 1852 records the election of Reverend John Small as the first full-time Librarian at the University of Toronto. He resigned within two years in a dispute over his salary. [A70-0005/001]

5 **John Langton's letter to Edward Allen**, June 10, 1857, authorizing the expenditure on behalf of the Library Committee of an amount of £4,000 for books. The firm of Richard Allen was to be the Library's agent in London for the next century and a quarter. [B83-1235]

6 **John Langton**, Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1856-1860. As a member of the Senate committee appointed to negotiate with the Government for a site

and to plan the construction of "Buildings designed for the use of the University and College", he championed the enlarging of plans for the Library. Photoprint. [B65-0014]

CASE 5

THE LIBRARY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

1 *Specifications of works for the building of the University of Toronto.* By Cumberland and Storm, Architects (ca. 1856). [Courtesy J.C.B. & E.C. Horwood Collection, Archives of Ontario, Ref. C-11]

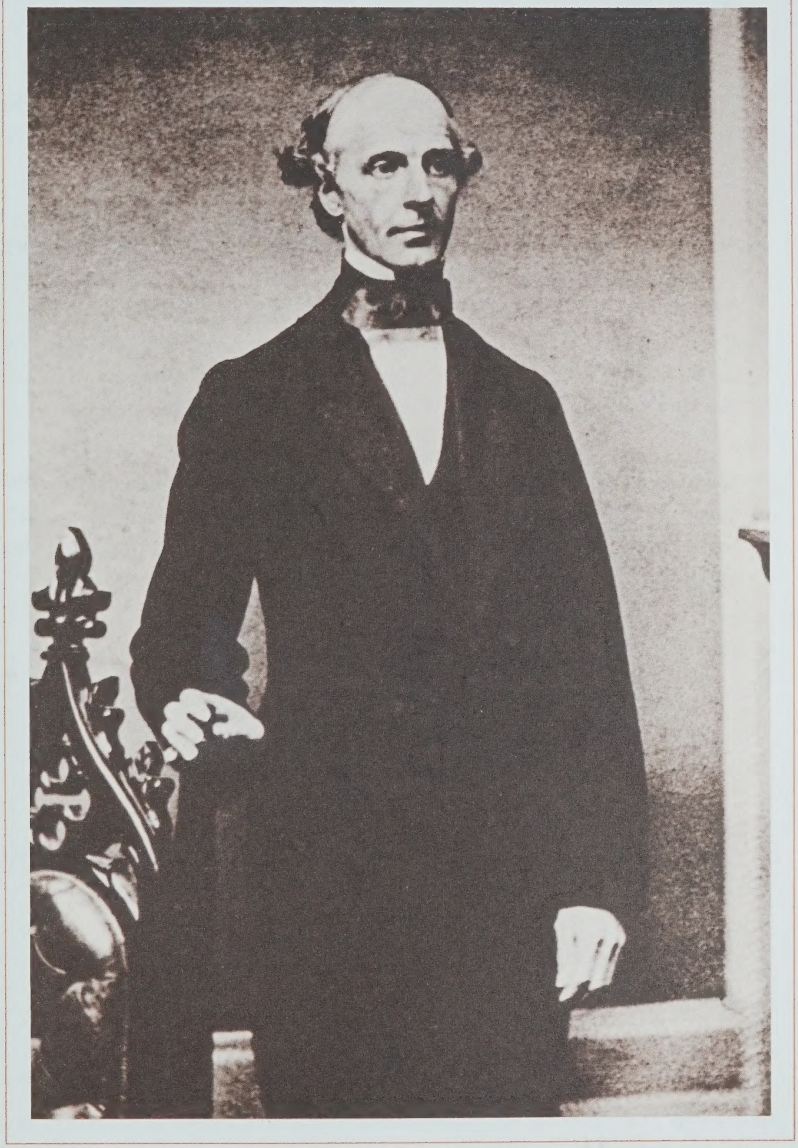
2 **F. W. Cumberland,** architect of University College. Photoprint. [A65-0019]

3 **South wing of University College under construction,** as viewed from the courtyard, summer, 1858. On the left, the lower part of walls of the Library is completed, and work is proceeding on the brickwork around the windows. Photographers: Armstrong, Beese & Hime. Photoprint. [A65-0004/058 (1.7)]

4 **East wing of University College under construction,** 1858. The three windows on the second floor, next to the south-east tower, are for the students' reading room of the Library. Above them, with only the window frames in place, will be the apartments for the sub-librarians. Photographers: Armstrong, Beese & Hime. Photoprint. [A65-0004/058 (1.8)]

5 **Library (now the East Hall), University College,** ca. 1889. James Brebner, senior library assistant in 1889-1890, is seated at the table in the centre of the Library which had closed stacks. Photoprint. [A65-0004/060 (1.104)]

6 **Exterior of University College,** from the south-east, ca. 1880, showing, at the second floor level, the Library in the south wing and the public and students'



Alexander Lorimer, Librarian, June 1854 – September 1868.

reading rooms in the east wing, with the sub-librarians' apartments above. Photoprint. [B65-1071]

7 **Librarian, Alexander Lorimer,** replies to questions proposed to him by the "Commissioners Appointed to Enquire into the Expenditure of Funds of the University of Toronto ...", 6 February, 1862. [A68-0010/383 (2) file 11]

8 *Alphabetical Catalogue of the Library of the University of Toronto Indicating its Temporary Arrangement.* Compiled by Alexander Lorimer. Toronto: Henry Rowsell, Printer to the University, 1857. 2 copies. [LE3 T53 L2636]

The bound copy of this catalogue was presented to the "restored Library" by Sir Daniel Wilson, 5 March 1892, who observed that "It may have some value as a historical document ..."

9 **Alexander Lorimer's letter** to the Speaker of the Legislature, requesting the Library be placed on the distribution list of Sessional Papers, January 23, 1868. From such humble beginnings has evolved the Government Documents Department in the Library. [B83-1236]

CASE 6

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FIRE OF 1890

1 **Insurance catalogue** 1878-1890. The notation inside describes this as the "Old Library catalogue before the fire". [LE3 T53 L2643]

2 **University College the morning after the fire of February 14, 1890.**

Photographer: Herbert E. Simpson. [A65-0004/059 (1.85)]

3 *Dominion Illustrated.* Toronto University Extra edition, March 22, 1890. Cover photograph shows the devastation of the Library. [B71-1005]

TORONTO UNIVERSITY EXTRA

PRICE, 10 CENTS

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

A CANADIAN PICTORIAL WEEKLY.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, 22nd MARCH, 1890.

INTERIOR VIEW OF RUINS, THE LIBRARY, LOOKING EAST.

Extra edition of the Dominion Illustrated, *March 22, 1890. Cover photograph shows the devastation of the Library.*

4 **Letter from James A. MacLean**, a student at University College, to his sister, February 16, 1890, describing the fire. [B83-1240]

5 **Group of students before a door of the ruined College,** facing the quadrangle, on February 17, three days after the fire. Bowler-hatted William Dale, lecturer in Latin, stands behind the student with the Union Jack. He had been a part-time registrar of University College, only to be replaced in 1887 by Hugh Hornby Langton who was appointed the Librarian five years later. Photoprint. [B75-0013 (02)]

6 **William Henry Van der Smissen,** Librarian (1873-1891), in academic attire. Photographer: Simpson Bros. [A73-0003/002 (13)]

7 **Sir Daniel Wilson,** early 1870s?, before the cares of the office of President wore him down. Photographer: Notman and Fraser. [A73-0003/002 (13)]

8 **One of the original keys to University College.** It was picked up as a souvenir after the fire and given to Professor Walter McLay of McMaster University, who had been a student at University College at the time of the conflagration. He presented it to the Board of Governors on March 25, 1920. [A73-0022]

Samples of books charred in the fire:

9 Talmud. Baba batra. *Tamud Bavli, Masekhet Baba Batra.* [17-?] [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

10 Bible. N.T. Chinese. *Hsin Yueh Chuan Shu.* [Shanghai? 185?] [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

CASE 7

THE FIRST LIBRARY BUILDING

THE SITE CHOSEN for the New Library Building was on the east margin of the lawn, far enough from other buildings to minimize the risk of fire but still convenient to University College on the north and the Biological and Practical Science buildings on the south. Sufficient space was also available for expansion. D.B. Dick, University Architect was authorized to prepare plans and estimates for the new library building. The preliminary sketches presented to the Senate on Christmas Eve and approved by the Board of Trustees in mid January, 1891 were revised as a result of information collected by the Library Restoration Committee. D.B. Dick's revisions to Preliminary Sketch 2B are indicated by the east-west overlay prepared in April, 1891.

1 **D.B. Dick (1846-1925), University Architect** [Photo courtesy Archives of Ontario, S14125, ACC 9249]

2 "No. 2A University of Toronto. Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Library. Dec. 1890", showing Ground Floor and First Floor. Ink and watercolour on paper, 35.5 cm x 53 cm [B65-0028 (221)]

3 "No. 2B University of Toronto. Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Library. Dec. 24, 1890" showing Ground Floor and First Floor, with east-west overlay prepared in April, 1891. Ink and watercolour on paper, 35.5 cm x 53 cm [B65-0028 (222)]

4 "No. 3 University of Toronto. Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Library. North Elevation and West Elevation. Dec. 1890." Ink and pencil on paper, 35.5 cm x 53 cm [B65-0028.(223)]

5 **Library after completion,** ca. 1892. Photoprint. [A65-0004/065 (3.1)]

The reading room was opened in the second week of October, 1892. After the connection of the electric light fixtures in January, 1893 the Library was

The new Library building after completion, ca. 1892.

able to extend hours to readers in the evening. Library hours were then extended to 11½ hours daily, that is, Monday to Friday, 9 to 5 pm and from 7 to 10:30 pm and Saturday, 9 to 5 pm.

6 **Circulation desk in the Library**, 1892-1910, looking east with the Reading Room opening at the left. Photoprint. [B65-1054]

7 **Reading room of Library** after central shelving was installed in the summer of 1901. Photoprint. [A65-0004/066(3.38)]

The installation of the range of double-faced shelving four feet high along the centre of the wide table that divided the room into halves (women students on one side, men on the other) was proposed by Librarian Hugh Hornby Langton who wanted more books directly available in the reading room. It also addressed the issue raised by freshman Richard Hamilton in that spring's mock parliament in which legislation was proposed 'for the erection of a six-foot partition through the centre of the library reading room to prevent stolen glances'.

8 **Taking down east wall, preparing for addition**, ca. 1909. Photoprint. [A65-0004/065(3.8)]

Within five years of the construction of a third tier of bookstack in 1898, H. H. Langton was reporting that the stack would be filled by June, 1906. In June, 1907, Frank Darling (Dick's successor as University Architect), was authorized by the Board of Governors to begin research on a new extension to the Library building. Construction was completed in 1910.

9 **Library — Men's Reading Room** ca. 1912. Photoprint. [A65-0004/065 (3.12)]

The original Reading Room was found to accommodate only 166 of the 200 students for which it was planned. Consequently, it was modified to be the Men's Reading Room and a separate Women's Reading Room was installed in an area formerly occupied by two tiers of the old stackroom. Both were furnished with new tables and chairs.

10 **Library exterior with 1910 addition.** Photoprint. [A65-0004/065 (3.3)]

CASE 8

REBUILDING THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

1 **Accession register of books** received after fire of 1890, listing some of the books "saved from fire". [LE3 T53 L2635, Vol 1]

2 **Minute Book of Library Committee**, opened at Report by H.H. Langton, Librarian (1892-1923), prepared in 1907 on the current state of the Library and urging the construction of an extension to accommodate the growing collection. [A68-0004/001]

3 **Professor W. H. Van der Smissen**, in his reminiscences written in 1913, reflects on his years as Librarian and the fire of 1890. [B82-1034]

4 **Letter to the "Times"** from Edward Allen, the Library's London agent who, cabled by Sir Daniel Wilson, reported the fire and requested donations of books to rebuild the collection. [B72-1026]

5 **James Brebner** (back row, right) with fellow students in the 1880s. Photoprint. [A73-0026/036 (37)]

6 **Walter Barwick**, Chair of the Senate's Library Committee, 1890-1892. Photoprint. [A65-0041 (01)]

7 **Advertisements** issued by the Library Restoration Committee to raise donations for the Library from European sources. [UTA B72-1127]

8 **Advertisement** announcing a recital by George Belford in Princes' Hall, Piccadilly in aid of the University of Toronto Library. [B72-1278]

9 **Letter from James Brebner**, Acting Librarian (May - Dec. 1891), dated January 8, 1890 [sic] regarding Professor Van der Smissen's position on a new card catalogue for the Library. [B83-1192]

PRINCES' HALL, PICCADILLY.

MR. GEORGE BELFORD

HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL GIVE

DRAMATIC AND HUMOROUS RECITAL

IN THE ABOVE HALL,

On FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11th, 1890,

AT NINE O'CLOCK.

In aid of the Fund for the Restoration of the Toronto University Library, recently destroyed by Fire.

UNDER THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin.
The Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
The Lord Mayor.
The Lord Knutsford.
Cardinal Manning.
The Earl of Carnarvon.
The Earl of Lathom.
James Bryce, Esq., M.P.
F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B., Q.C.
The Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Lord Emly, Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland.
The Marquess of Lorne, K.T.
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P.
The Viscount Monk, G.C.M.G.
The Lord Tennyson.
The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.
The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
The Marquess of Lothian, K.T., Rector of the University of Edinburgh.
The Earl of Rosse, Chancellor of the University of Dublin.
The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Sir Geo. G. Stokes, M.P., President, Royal Society.
Professor W. H. Flower, C.B., President, British Association.
E. Maunde Thompson, Esq., Principal Librarian, British Museum.
Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., President, Royal College of Physicians.
The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P.
The Master of Balliol.
A. Staveley Hill, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.

STALLS, 10/6. BALCONY, 3/- ADMISSION, 1/-

Tickets may be obtained of the usual Agents; at the Hall; of Mr. GEORGE BELFORD, Ingoldsby House, Colville Gardens, W.; and of

N. VERT, 6, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.

Advertisement announcing a recital by George Belford in Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, in aid of the University of Toronto Library.

10 **"Going down the Salt Mines"**: When Professor Van der Smissen went on holiday in Europe in 1889, he took members of his family on tour of the Konigl. Bayerischen Salzbergwerk in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria. Behind him on the truck are his wife, Elizabeth Sarah, Mrs. Tyerrel(?) and her daughters and, second from left, Aunt Amy Mason. Photoprint. Photographer: P. Ney. [B82-0018/003]

11 *The Benefactors of the University of Toronto, After the Great Fire of 14th February, 1890.* Pamphlet. [LE3 T545 T677]

This pamphlet, published in 1892, records the names of all the donors to the rebuilding of University College and the construction of the Library and rebuilding its collection.

MACLEAN HUNTER ROOM: CASE 1

SIR DANIEL WILSON

ARTIST, AUTHOR, ETHNOLOGIST and university teacher and administrator, Daniel Wilson (1816 - 1892) joined the University of Toronto teaching staff in 1853 as chair of history and English literature in University College. For nearly forty years, he continued to pursue his interests in art, enthnology and literature while fulfilling his duties as teacher and later, administrator of the University of Toronto (he was President of University College from 1880 and University of Toronto from 1887-1892). When the building of University College was being planned he suggested changes in the design of the central tower and submitted designs for gargoyles and carvings. He received a knighthood at the rank of knight bachelor in 1888.

After the disastrous fire of February 14, 1890 he chaired for a short time the Library Committee. The overwhelming reponsibilities of rebuilding University College and the complex administative duties associated with the new federation of colleges, a new medical faculty, a newly affiliated engineering school, and other recent affiliates in the areas of agriculture, dentistry, music and pharmacy, to say nothing of his teaching load and failing health, forced him to turn over this responsibility to Walter Barwick. He died on August 6, 1892, from the effects of a bout

of pneumonia contracted six months earlier while showing Mr. A. Staveley Hill Q.C., M.P., and treasurer of the London committee for restoration of the University Library, through the construction site.

1 **Diary of Sir Daniel Wilson, 1851 to 1892, 211p.** This abridged typescript copy was prepared and edited by H.H. Langton and is all that survives of Sir Daniel's personal papers. Portions concerning family matters were omitted. Following her father's instructions, his daughter, Sybil Jane, destroyed his papers. The diary is filled with blunt comments about fellow teachers and administrators, as well as this description of his despair at the burning of the Library in University College and the loss of all his lecture notes. [B65-0014/003 (01)]

2 **Sir Daniel Wilson by George Reid, 1891.** Oil, 39.8 cm x 77.1 cm [Courtesy University College Art Collection]

At the request of the Curator of the National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh, Sir Daniel agreed to sit for his portrait by Sir George Reid during his last visit in the summer of 1891. This is a replica of that portrait executed after Sir Daniel's death by the artist for the University of Toronto.

A selection of publications by Daniel Wilson:

3 *Address before Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire into the Management of the University of Toronto, in opening the defence on behalf of University College; by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature ...* Toronto: 1860. Pamphlet. [LE3 T55 W552]

4 *University Question. The Statements of John Langton, Esq., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto and Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D. of University College, Toronto; with Notes and Extracts from the Evidence Taken Before the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the University.* Toronto: 1860. Pamphlet. [LE3 T55 L368]

Daniel Wilson appeared with Vice-Chancellor John Langton before this Committee to defend the college.

5 *Co-education. A Letter to the Hon. G.W. Ross, MPP, Minister of Education.* Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Printers, 1884. Pamphlet. [UTA Pamphlets]

In spite of opposition from Sir Daniel and others, the Ontario Government issued an order-in-council in 1884 that opened University College to women.

6 *A Letter to the Hon. G.W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education, with Resolutions and Letters from the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, Heads of Universities, Graduates, &c, in approval of College Residence.* Toronto: 1890. Pamphlet. [LE3 T721 W5]

7 *Medical Education in Ontario. A Letter to the Hon. G.W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education.* Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison, printers, 1892. Pamphlet. [UTA Pamphlets]

Throughout his years as President, Sir Daniel maintained a very poor opinion of the Minister of Education, G.W. Ross. He described Ross as a "politician" who conceived of the university as an overgrown high school and should be regulated as such by the Education Department. These are representative examples of the published letters to the Minister on university issues.

8 Addresses to convocation of faculties of the University of Toronto and University College.

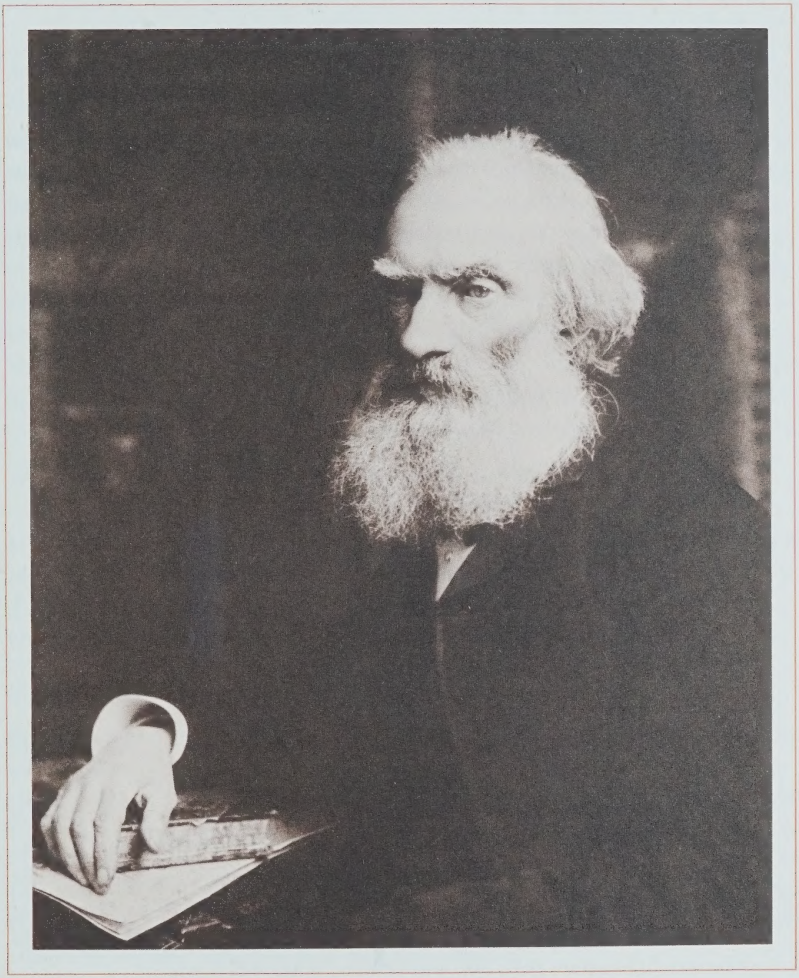
This is a selection of some of the annual addresses presented by Dr. Wilson from 1885 to 1891. Pamphlets. [UTA Pamphlets]

9 *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time.* Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, 1886. [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

Originally published in 1847, this work enhanced Daniel Wilson's reputation as a scholar and a writer before his move to Canada in 1853. The sketches are still a prime source of information on Old Edinburgh in the first half of the nineteenth century.

10 *Prehistoric Man. Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World.* Vol. II. London: Macmillan & Co., 1862. [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

In preparation for writing this book, Daniel Wilson spent several summer vacations camping in the area north of Lake Superior, as well as making several



Sir Daniel Wilson, 1891.

journeys to the United States. The coloured lithograph of "Caw-we-litcks" demonstrates the influence of Paul Kane on Daniel Wilson's sketches.

11 *On the Practical Uses of Science in the Daily Business of Life.* Toronto: 1881 [UTA Pamphlets]

In his diary entry for Nov. 15, 1881, Prof. Wilson, as newly appointed President, wrote:

"Gave the inaugural lecture last night in the School of Practical Science for a set of courses of evening lectures which it has cost me a good deal of trouble to organize ... A good audience and fair promise of success. All the lecturers have now agreed to take part, which, considering the strong opposition at first and the persistency with which it was upset last winter, is very satisfactory to me. The nuisance is that I cannot stand night work as I once could; it cheats me of sleep the following night."

12 *William Nelson. A Memoir.* Edinburgh: Printed for private circulation. T. Nelson and Sons, 1889. [LE3 T582 W56 1889]

Sir Daniel wrote this book as homage to his old school friend and head of the publishing house of Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh.

Of this book, Sir Daniel wrote in his diary on January 2, 1890, "Copies of *William Nelson, a Memoir*, to hand at last. The little volume is nicely brought out, though with some liberties with the text that annoy me ... For myself it is the laurel and the cypress laid together on the grave of a generous and loved friend."

13 *The Right Hand: Left Handedness.* London: Macmillan & Co., 1891 [LE3 T582 W56 1891]

"From his own experience Sir Daniel was much interested in the question of the origin of left-handedness, and of the effect of ambidexterity on the brain. His favourite theory was that the use of either hand at will, where most people use only the right, must produce an equal development of both lobes of the brain, and thus diminsh the fatigue which with ordinary persons falls upon one lobe only." [Langton, H.H. *Sir Daniel Wilson. A Memoir*, p. 204]

MACLEAN HUNTER ROOM: CASE 2

HUGH HORNBY LANGTON AND THE LANGTON FAMILY

Langton family

John Langton (1808-1894) had emigrated to Canada from the family home in Blythe Hall, near Ormiskirk, England in 1833 and settled on land near present-day Peterborough. Four years later, his parents, his aunt and sister, Anne came to join him. As a bachelor, John Langton became a prosperous businessman and actively engaged in the politics of the area, resulting in his election as a member of the district council for Fenelon Township in 1841. Three years after his marriage to Lydia Dunsford in 1845 he was elected warden of the Colborne District. In 1855, Attorney-General John A. Macdonald appointed him chairman of the new Board of Audit for the Province of Canada. It was at this time as well that he was appointed to the Senate of the University of Toronto and subsequently served as its vice-chancellor from 1856-1860.

1 *Early Days in Upper Canada, Letters of John Langton.* Edited by W.A. Langton. Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada, 1926. [LE 3 T582 L36 1926]

W.A. Langton was a brother of H.H. Langton.

Hugh Hornby Langton:

Hugh Hornby Langton, one of four sons and two daughters of John and Lydia (née Dunsford) Langton, was born in Quebec in 1862. His father had been appointed the Province of Canada's first Auditor-General seven years before. Hugh Langton attended Upper Canada College (1873-1877) and then the University of Toronto (BA 1883; MA 1905). Upon graduation he went directly into the study of law at Osgoode Hall (as had his elder brother Thomas) and was called to the Bar in 1887. However, he never practiced, preferring instead to accept the position of first University Registrar, which he held from 1887-1892.

On January 1, 1892, he was appointed Librarian exchanging the position of University Registrar with Acting Librarian James Brebner (1890-1891). As a student,

Hugh Langton had been one of several student assistants working under part-time Librarian and Professor of German, William Van der Smissen. As University Registrar, Langton was secretary to the Senate and intimately involved in all its concerns, including the Library. Following the disastrous fire of 1890 he attended meetings of the Library Restoration Committee and was secretary-treasurer of its fund.

2 **Letter, H.H. Langton to Professor [George Wrong] Sept 26, 1894,** congratulating him on his appointment as University Professor in History. [B65-0014/001(02)]

H.H. Langton and George Wrong, were long-time friends in spite of their very different backgrounds. They first met as undergraduate classmates at University College (class of 1883). During their years at the University, Langton and Wrong collaborated on a number of projects including the annual *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*, volumes of the Champlain Society, the 32-volume *Chronicles of Canada* and the *University of Toronto Studies* series.

3 **Diary of H.H. Langton, 1895 to 1904** [B65-0014/001(05)]

This is the first of two diary volumes written by Langton covering the period 1895 to 1920. The diaries contain little information about the Library, but are a wealth of information on his private interests and events, such as his proposal to Ethel Street on May 1, 1895 and their marriage two years later. Avidly interested in golf, tennis, swimming, canoeing, hiking and camping, as well as dancing, dining, billiards, cards and especially music, Langton seemed to have inherited a propensity for poor health during most of his adult life. His uncle, William Langton, had been completely blind for five years when his nephew visited him in 1881. His beloved aunt, Anne Langton, had suffered loss of hearing as a young woman, and by the time of her death in 1893, was very deaf. During his years as University Registrar and Librarian he sought the help of specialists for hearing and other ailments. During 1902 and 1903 he was laid up as a result of two appendix operations and their aftermath and suffered through three ear operations in Vienna in the summer of 1909. On orders from his doctor in 1911 he began a year and a half's leave to attend to his deteriorating eye sight. An operation for a detached retina left him with the sight of one eye permanently impaired. Finally, in May, 1923, he wrote President Falconer requesting a pension so that he could retire.

4 **H.H. Langton. By E. Wylie Grier, 1924.** The original portrait was presented to the former Librarian in January 1925, and now hangs in the Library Administration Office, Robarts Library. Photoprint. [A78-0014/012]

5 **A page from H.H. Langton's handwritten reminiscences of early life in Yorkville** when his father, John Langton, was serving as Canada's first auditor-general. [B65-0014/002 (08), p. 6]

6 **H.H. Langton's Master of Arts thesis, 1905, on the German author, Herman Sudermann,** approved by Prof. Van der Smissen. [T79-0076 (70)]

Five years earlier Langton had published an article on another contemporary German author, Gerhart Hauptmann, in *East & West, a Monthly Magazine of Letters.* [B65-0014/002 (11)]

7 **Letter, H.H. Langton to W. Stewart Wallace, dated Minaggio [Italy], Sept. 22/22** [A68-0001/074 (03)]

In 1922, the Board gave Langton a special grant of $5,000 to buy books in Europe during a year of leave prior to retirement. In this letter to Stewart Wallace, Acting Librarian, he begins by admitting how, on a visit to British Columbia a few years earlier, he had "regretted my misspent youth which had led me into University employment instead of taking me to British Columbia to grow fruit." However, his travels through England, France, Switzerland and Austria prompted him to quickly admit that "I have nothing to regret here though".

Some Publications by H.H. Langton:

8 *Sir Daniel Wilson: A Memoir.* Toronto: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1929. [LE3 T582 W56KA (1929)]

Sir Daniel Wilson's initial contact with the Langton family had resulted from his association with the University of Toronto of which John Langton was vice-chancellor from 1856 -1860. Later, Hugh Langton, as University Registrar, encountered Sir Daniel frequently and on one occasion recalled his father "sending a message by me to Dr. Wilson to ask whether he could read a paper at the meeting [of the Canadian Institute to which both John Langton and Sir Daniel belonged], I think, the next day ... and Dr. Wilson after a few

moments reflection saying 'Yes tell your father that I will read a paper on — some subject which I forget.'" A large part this publication was based on the diary of Sir Daniel, an edited typescript of which has survived in the Langton Family papers in the University Archives. [B65-0014/002 (08), p. 11-12]

9 *Sir John Cunningham McLennan: A Memoir.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1939. [LE3 T59 M354 KX]

10 *University of Toronto and Its Colleges 1827-1906.* [Toronto]: The University Library, 1906. [LE3 T56A2]

University of Toronto Press

Eight years after its establishment, the Press moved from cramped quarters in a "small rough-cast cottage" to the rear of Convocation Hall into the basement of the recently excavated area under the original stackroom of the Library. The Committee in charge of the printing office consisted of Richard Hamilton, Manager of the Press, the President of the University, James Loudon, Professor William Fraser and H.H. Langton, Librarian. A bindery was also set up to take care of the Library's needs. The Press remained in these premises until 1920 when it moved into its own building behind Cumberland House.

11 University of Toronto Press' first building at time of completion November, 1920. Today, the building is the Engineering Annex. Photoprint. [A65-0004/085 (21.3)]

12 *University of Toronto Studies. History and Economics.* Volume III, No. 1 (1905) and No. 2 (1919) [P78-0307 (03)]

The University of Toronto Studies series was established by President Loudon in 1897 as a formal program for publishing original research. For more than 30 years this series was published by the University of Toronto Library. In 1929 University of Toronto Press inherited the Studies program. W. Stewart Wallace, editor of "The Maseres Letters, 1766-1768" succeeded Langton as Librarian in 1923.

Anne Langton:

Anne Langton (1804-1893) was the sister of John Langton and the only daughter of Thomas Langton and Ellen Currer. With her parents, she emigrated to Upper Canada in 1837 to join her brother, John. As a young woman in England, she pursued her interest in art by copying art works in private collections and practising miniature painting, which she had studied in Paris. As a pioneer in the backwoods of Upper Canada, she continued this interest, supplemented by her journals, to chronicle for her family and other relatives "some sort of a notion what this world of ours is like". These journals were edited posthumously by her nephew Hugh H. Langton and published as *A gentlewoman in Upper Canada* (1950).

In 1879, Anne Langton wrote *The Story of Our Family* which was published privately in England in 1881. The book was written at the Langton's first retirement residence, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, later the headquarters of the Women's Art Association of Canada.

13 *The Story of Our Family.* Manchester: Thos. Sowler & Co. Printers, 1881. [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

14 **University College** by Anne Langton. 1884.
Watercolour on paper, 33 cm x 27 cm [Courtesy Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library]

15 *A Gentlewoman in Upper Canada, the Journals and Letters of Anne Langton.* Edited by H.H. Langton (Toronto: Clarke Irwin & Co. 1950) [Courtesy Robarts Library]

MACLEAN HUNTER ROOM: CASE 3

THE ROYAL CHARTER OF KING'S COLLEGE, 1827

The Royal Charter establishing "from this time one College, with the styles and privileges of an [sic] University ... to continue for ever to be called 'King's College'", dated March 15, 1827. [B77-0028]

MACLEAN HUNTER ROOM: CASE 4

"Toronto University" by Lucius O'Brien. 1876
Watercolour on paper, 26 cm x 36.7 cm [B65-0025/003]

MACLEAN HUNTER ROOM: WALLS

University College — The Library's First Permanent Home

These are some of the original plans and drawings prepared by the Architects of the University, Frederic W. Cumberland (1820-1881) and William G. Storm (1826-1892) from 1856 to 1858. The University of Toronto building was designed in the Romanesque style, with the first permanent home of the Library being located in what is now East Hall of University College. Frederic Cumberland was influenced in his design of the Library by the Long Room of the library (1732) at Trinity College, Dublin which he visited in the spring of 1856.

Specifications of works to be done and Materials to be provided in erecting and completely finishing certain Buildings to be constructed for The University of Toronto as delineated in the Drawings hereto attached numbered one to sixty six [sic] and prepared by Messrs Cumberland and Storm Architects to the University. [1856] [A71-0022/001]

Selected pages from the University of Toronto's copy of specifications describing various details on the architectural plans and drawings of the Library. Approved drawings and plans were signed by John Langton and Worthington Brothers.

"University of Toronto Drawing No. 12, Sections of Library" showing transverse and longitudinal sections. Signed by John Langton, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Worthington Brothers, Builders.

Ink and watercolour with pencil notations, 63 cm x 95 cm [B65-0028 (046)]

University of Toronto New Library Building,
North Elevation, ca. 1890 - 1891.

No 8

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

NORTH ELEVATION

Scale — Eight feet to an inch

17 Toronto St Toronto

No 10

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

WEST ELEVATION

Scale — Eight feet to an inch

J. Travers St. Toronto

University of Toronto New Library Building,
West Elevation, ca. 1890 - 1891.

"University of Toronto Drawing No. 18 East Wing — Quad. Front." showing an elevation of the east side of quadrangle. Signed by John Langton and Worthington Brothers.

Ink on paper, 63 cm x 96 cm [B65-0028.(055)]

"University of Toronto Drawing No. 20 East Wing" showing longitudinal section on "Line R.R. S.S. Looking East". Signed by John Langton and Worthington Brothers.

Ink on paper, 62.5 cm x 97.5 cm [B65-0028.(57)]

"University of Toronto Drawing No. 24. Staircase to Reading Rooms" showing sections and elevations as well as the Reading Room Lobby. Signed by John Langton and Worthington Brothers.

Ink, watercolour and pencil on paper, 63 cm x 96 cm [B65-0028.(062)]

"University of Toronto Drawing No. 40. Detail of Windows, Quad. Front South" showing internal and external elevations and sections of Library windows. Signed by John Langton and Worthington Brothers.

Ink and watercolour on paper, 64 cm x 98 cm. [B65-0028.(080)]

"University of Toronto. Library Fittings No. 2" showing shelving details and plans of gallery and ground floor levels.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 85 cm x 66 cm. [B65-0028.(094)]

"University of Toronto. Library Fittings No. 3" showing plan of ceiling, shelving section details and table design.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 64 cm x 95 cm. [B65-0028.(095)]

Untitled drawing showing plan of stacks in Library and sketches of stack areas. Manuscript notation "List this as drawing No. 1A J.C.B.H. [J.C.B.Horwood] Feb. 25/22". [B65-0028.(093)]

Ink, watercolour and pencil on linen-backed paper, 68 cm x 102 cm

Pencil notations record figures for number of volumes on ground floor shelving as 22,453, with 288 volumes on tables and a total of 12,000 in Gallery shelving.

Men's Reading Room, ca. 1912.

First Library Building, 1890-1911

"The general shape of the building was that of a medieval church, a rather stubby cross with nave and rounded apse forming foot and head, the western transept ending in a tower over the front door. The reading room ... had arched windows high above the wall shelving, and overhead a great array of curved and carved red pine trusses. The spine of the clerestory ceiling was 46 feet above the floor. The oak tables, set on heavy spool legs, were two feet wide, very long, and curved with the semicircular wall around the north end of the room ... All readers faced the four-foot-wide table that ran up the middle and divided the room in halves, one half for women...

The stackroom occupied the nave ... It was separated from the rest of the building by two metal doors, and contained no wood except the shelves ... Above the concrete floor, rows of cast-iron uprights supported an upper floor of glass plates and metal ceiling, so that a second glass floor could be added later when a third tier of shelving became necessary.

... The main feature [of the skylit 'distributing room'] ...was a 29-foot service counter with carved front and half-rounded ends ...

The east transept housed the librarian's office and the cataloguing room, with a connecting door ... Above was the largest of the seminar rooms. Below was a receiving room and separate entrance leading to the coal cellar under the distributing room.

The west transept contained the periodicals room, with a boiler-room below and a seminar room above. It also contained the public stairway down to the basement and up to the seven seminar rooms ... in the early sketches there had been only a doorway between and the designation was 'caretaker's rooms'. The building as finished was not to have a resident caretaker."

[Blackburn, *Evolution of the heart* (1989) p. 91-92]

"No. 1A University of Toronto. Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Library, Dec. 1890" showing basement and "Section thro' Reading Room. Looking South."
Ink, watercolour and pencil on paper, 36 cm x 53 cm [B65-0028.(219)]

"No. 1B University of Toronto. Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Library, Basement, Dec 24/90."

Ink and watercolour on paper, 36.5 cm x 53.5 cm [B65-0028.(220)]

"No. 2 University of Toronto New Library Building, Ground Floor", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52.5 cm x 64 cm [B65-0028.(225)]

"No. 3 University of Toronto New Library Building, First Floor", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52 cm x 64 cm [B65-0028.(226)]

"No. 5 University of Toronto New Library Building Section A.A.", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52.5 cm x 64 cm [B65-0028.(228)]

"No. 7 University of Toronto New Library Building, Section C.C., South Elevation", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52.5 cm x 64 cm (B65-0028.(230)]

"No. 8 University of Toronto New Library Building, North Elevation", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52.5 cm x 64.5 cm [B65-0028.(231)]

"No. 9 University of Toronto New Library Building, East Elevation", ca. 1890 - 1891

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52 cm x 64 cm [B65-0028.(232)]

"No. 10 University of Toronto New Library Building, West Elevation", ca. 1890-1891.

Ink and watercolour on linen, 52 cm x 64 cm [B65-0028.(233)]

"No. 67 University of Toronto Library Building — Detail of Stacks — Plan of Middle Floor, June 13/92".

Ink and watercolour on paper, 53 cm x 72 cm [B65-0028.(235)]

"Evidently a View of Library Reading Room, JCBH [J.C.B. Horwood] Feb. 23/22."

Rendering of Library Reading Room, signed "J.J.W." (J.J. Woolnough?), pencil on paper, 33 cm x 40 cm [B65-0028.(242)]

The 1909-10 Extension

H.H. Langton had serious misgivings about the design of the New Library Building when he arrived in 1892. The alterations and extension that were undertaken seventeen years later attempted to alleviate some of these problems. In May, 1911 Langton wrote an article for the *University of Toronto Monthly* in which he described these changes.

> "The problem ... was to rearrange the old building so that the stack-room should be capable of extension into the ravine eastward. This involved abandonment of the former stack-room and the construction of an entirely new one. Thus the new stack-room is now seen at the east side of the former building. It is not quite one and a half times as long as the old stack-room and no wider, but ... it has at least two and a half times the capacity of its predecessor. The old stack-room, thus emptied of books, became available for reading-room purposes ... The only internal modification necessitated by the change was the division of the old stack-room space into two stories, the floor of the upper story being kept at the same level as that of the old reading-room ... The new room is 15 feet high and is admirably lighted by a double row of windows on each side ... Besides much greater space for books and student readers, the additions furnish reading-room accommodation for members of the Faculties and include adequate office rooms for library staff. In both these respects the original building was lamentably defective."

"University of Toronto Library Building, Sheet No. 4, First Floor Plan" includes "Ceiling Plan of Mens [sic] Reading Room", ca. 1909.

Ink on linen, 76 cm x 92 cm [A92-0009.(001)]

"University of Toronto Library Building, Sheet No. 9, West Elevation of South Wing, Section on Line C.D., Section on line A.B.", ca. 1909.

Ink on linen, 46 cm x 100 cm [A92-0009.(003)]

"University of Toronto Library Building, Sheet No. 11" showing south elevation and section looking west, ca. 1909.

Ink on linen, 58 cm x 100.5 cm [A92-0009.(002)]

Canadian Scenes Painted by Daniel Wilson

As a young man, Daniel Wilson received formal training as apprentice to William Miller, a noted steel-engraver and fine-art illustrator. After moving to London in 1837, he was for a short time engraver for the painter, J.M.W. Turner. Finding this line of work less than lucrative, Daniel Wilson turned to writing to supplement his livelihood. Painting and sketching, however, remained a passion throughout his life.

"Indian Cove, St. Lawrence". n.d.

Watercolour on paper, 14.5 cm x 22.5 cm [B73-0043/001]

"Arsenal from the Fosse, Quebec" n.d.

Watercolour on paper, 16 cm x 22.5 cm [B73-0043/003]

"The Ramparts, Quebec" n.d.

Watercolour on paper, 22 cm x 15 cm [B73-0043/004]

"Arched Rock, Mackinaw, Lake Huron, July 15th, 1855"

Watercolour on paper, 14 cm x 22 cm [B73-0043/001]

"Mackinaw, July 1855".

Watercolour on paper, 14 cm x 25 cm [B73-0043/003]

"Block House, Yorkville Taken down 1865"

Watercolour on paper, 16.5 cm x 29 cm [B73-0043/002]

"Yorkville Creek, 22nd Aug. 1865"
Watercolour on paper, 14 cm x 23 cm [B73-0043/001]

"Nipigon River from the First Rapid, July 14th, 1866"
Watercolour on paper, 15 cm x 24.5 cm [B73-0043/003]

"Jam on the Muskoka River below Rocky Portage Aug. 11, 1870".
Watercolour on paper, 15 cm x 24.5 cm [B73-0043/006]

University of Toronto Library, 1992

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